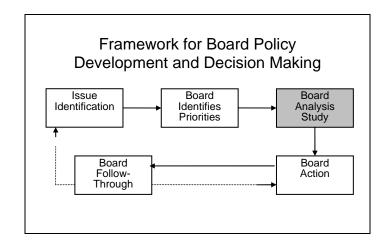
# Iowa State Board of Education

Executive Summary May 14, 2008



**Agenda Item:** Iowa's Community College Adult Literacy Annual Report—

Executive Summary—Program Year 2007 (July 1, 2006 – June 30,

2008)

**Iowa Goal:** 3. Individuals will pursue postsecondary education in order to

drive economic success.

**Equity Impact** 

**Statement:** Iowa's adult basic education program is available to Iowa adults

who lack basic literacy skills or who have not attained a secondary

school credential.

**Presenter:** Helene Grossman, Adult Education and Adult Literacy Consultant

Amy Vybiral, Adult Education and Adult Literacy Consultant Bureau of Community Colleges and Career and Technical Education, Division of Community Colleges and Workforce

Preparation

Attachments: 1

**Recommendation:** It is recommended that the State Board hear and discuss this

information.

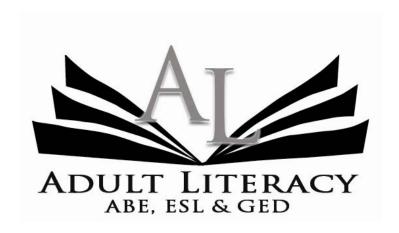
**Background:** The purpose of this presentation is to inform the State Board

about Iowa's adult basic education program benchmark attainment

for Program Year 2007.

# IOWA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE ADULT LITERACY ANNUAL REPORT

**Executive Summary** 



**Program Year 2007** 

July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007

Iowa Department of Education

## State of Iowa DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### INTRODUCTION

This comprehensive document replaces the previously published Benchmark Report, Benchmark Report Executive Summary, Iowa's Community College Basic Literacy Skills Credential Report, Iowa GED Statistical Report, GED Annual Performance Report and Iowa's Adult Literacy Program National Reporting System Annual Performance Report (Graphic Presentation). For ease in printing and sharing sections of this full report, you may find each section posted separately on the Iowa Dept. of Education website <a href="http://www.iowa.gov/educate/">http://www.iowa.gov/educate/</a> and <a href="http://www.readiowa.org">http://www.iowa.gov/educate/</a> and <a href="http://www.readiowa.org">http://www.iowa.gov/educate/</a> and <a href="http://www.readiowa.org">http://www.iowa.gov/educate/</a> and <a href="http://www.readiowa.org">http://www.iowa.gov/educate/</a> and <a href="http://www.readiowa.org">http://www.readiowa.org</a>

#### **BACKGROUND**

The passage of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 [Public Law 105-220] by the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress ushered in a new era of collaboration, coordination, cooperation and accountability. The overall goal of the Act is "to increase the employment, retention, and earnings of participants, and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, and, as a result improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the Nation." The key principles inculcated in the Act are:

- Streamlining services;
- Empowering individuals;
- Universal access;
- · Increased accountability;
- New roles for local boards;
- State and local flexibility;
- Improved youth programs.

The purpose of Title II, The Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, is to create a partnership among the federal government, states, and localities to provide, on a voluntary basis, adult basic education and literacy services in order to:

- Assist adults to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment and self-sufficiency;
- Assist adults who are parents obtain the educational skills necessary to become full partners in the educational development of their children;
- Assist adults in the completion of a secondary school education.

#### **ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES**

One of the major intents of AEFLA was to establish performance measures and benchmarks to demonstrate increased accountability in line with the major goals and objectives of WIA. Section 212(2)(A) of the Act specifies that each eligible agency (e.g. The lowa Department of Education) is subject to certain core indicators of performance and has the authority to specify additional indicators. The core federally mandated indicators are:

- Demonstrated improvement in literacy skill levels in reading, writing, and speaking the English language, numeracy, problem solving, English language acquisition, and other literacy skills;
- Placement in, retention in, or completion of postsecondary education, training, unsubsidized employment or career advancement;
- Receipt of an [adult] secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent [lowa High School Equivalency Diploma].

The lowa basic skill core percentage benchmarks were established utilizing the Adult Education Government Performance Review Act (GPRA) indicator model disseminated by the U.S. Department of Education: Division of Adult Education and Literacy (USDE:DAEL). The Act [Section 212(2)(B)] also authorizes the lowa Department of Education to identify additional indicators of performance for lowa's adult literacy program and literacy activities. The additional indicators established for lowa's adult literacy program were:

- Pre/post assessment percentage rates for the three major adult literacy instructional programs which are adult basic education (ABE), adult secondary education (ASE), and English-as-asecond language (ESL)
- Iowa's GED pass rate
- Increase in the number of issued basic skill certificates.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL REPORTING SYSTEM

The National Reporting System (NRS) is a project to develop an accountability system for the federally funded adult basic education program. This system includes a set of student measures to allow assessment of the impact of adult basic education instruction, methodologies for collecting the measures, reporting forms and procedures, and training and technical assistance activities to assist states in collecting the measures.

#### NRS GOAL, MEASURES AND METHODS

#### **NRS Goal**

The goals of the NRS project were to establish a national accountability system for adult literacy education programs by identifying measures for national reporting and their definitions, establishing methodologies for data collection, developing software standards for reporting to the U.S. Department of Education and developing training materials and activities on NRS requirements and procedures.

#### **NRS Measures**

The requirements of WIA, consensus among the stakeholders and advisory board members, and the need for uniform valid and reliable data were major factors guiding development of NRS measures. Other factors affecting development of the measures included the need to accommodate the diversity of the adult literacy education delivery system and the need for compatibility of the definitions with related adult literacy education and training programs.

NRS includes two types of measures (1) **core**, and (2) **secondary**. The core measures apply to all adult basic education students receiving 12 or more hours of service. There are three types of **core measures**:

- Outcome measures, which include educational gain, entered employment, retained employment, receipt of secondary school diploma or GED and placement in postsecondary education or training;
- Descriptive measures, including student demographics, reasons for attending and student status;
   and
- **Participation measures** of contact hours received and enrollment in instructional programs for special populations or topics (such as family literacy or workplace literacy).

Performance standards required by WIA will be set for the core outcome measures and awarding of incentive grants will be tied to these performance standards.

The NRS secondary measures include additional outcome measures related to employment, family and community that adult literacy education stakeholders believe are important to understanding and evaluating adult literacy education programs. States are not required to report on the secondary measures and there are no performance standards tied to them. The optional secondary measures will not be used as a basis for incentive grant awards. There are also secondary student status measures that define target populations identified in WIA. These measures are provided for states that want to report on the services provided to these populations.

#### **Core Outcome Measures**

The central measures of the NRS are the student *outcome* measures. The five NRS core outcome measures were selected to address the requirements for core indicators of performance in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act of the WIA. Exhibit 1 shows how the measures relate to these requirements and goals for adult literacy education stated in the legislation.

Exhibit 1

Goals And Core Indicators Of The Adult Education
And Family Literacy Act And NRS Core Outcome Measures

Goals of Adult Basic Education Described in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act of WIA	Core Indicators Required by the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act	National Reporting System Core Outcome Measures
Assist adults to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment and self-sufficiency.	Improvements in literacy skill levels in reading, writing and speaking the English language, numeracy, problem-solving, English language acquisition, other literacy skills.	Educational gain (achieve skills to advance one or more educational functioning level)
Assist parents to obtain the skills necessary to be full partners in their children's educational development. Placement in, retention in, or completion of, postsecondary education, training, unsubsidized employment or career advancement.	Placement in, retention in, or completion of, postsecondary education, training, unsubsidized employment or career advancement.	<ul> <li>Entered employment</li> <li>Retained employment</li> <li>Placement in postsecondary education or training</li> </ul>
Assist adults in the completion of secondary school education.	Receipt of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.	Receipt of a secondary school diploma or pass GED tests.

Educational gain, a key outcome in the NRS, provides a measure of student literacy gains resulting from instruction. This measure applies to all students in the program (except pre-designated "work-based project learners"). To determine this measure, local programs assess students on intake to determine their educational functioning level. There are four levels for adult basic education (ABE), two for adult secondary education (ASE) and six levels for English-as-a second language students (ESL). Each level describes a set of skills and competencies that students entering at that level can do in the areas of reading, writing, numeracy, speaking, listening, functional and workplace areas. Using these descriptors as guidelines, programs determine the appropriate initial level in which to place students using a standardized assessment procedure (a test or performance-based assessment). The program decides the skill areas in which to assess the student, based on student's instructional needs and goals.

Exhibit 2 depicts the relationship among the major instructional programs and the educational functioning levels within each major instructional program. The educational functioning levels describe the learner's entry level ability in the areas of reading, writing, numeracy and functional workplace skills. (See Appendix A for a description of the educational functioning level descriptors).

Exhibit 2

Relationship Between Instructional Programs
And Educational Functional Levels

Instructional Program	Educational Functioning Level	CASAS Level	CASAS Standard Score Range
Adult Basic Education	ABE Beginning Literacy	Level A	Under 200
(ABE)	ABE Beginning Basic Education	Level B	201 to 210
	ABE Intermediate Low	Level B	211 to 220
	ABE Intermediate High	Level C	221 to 235
Adult Secondary	ASE Low	Level D	236 to 245
Education (ASE)	ASE High	Level E	246 and Above
ESL/ESL/	ESL Beginning Literacy	Level A	180 and Below
Citizenship (ESL)	ESL Low Beginning	Level A	181-190
	ESL High Beginning	Level A	191 to 200
	ESL Intermediate Low	Level B	201 to 210
	ESL Intermediate High	Level C	211 to 220
	ESL Advanced	Level D	221 to 235

After a pre-determined amount of instruction or time period determined by each state, the program conducts follow-up assessments of students in the same skill areas and uses the functioning level descriptors to determine whether the student has advanced one or more levels or is progressing within the same level. The state has discretion to establish the student assessment method used within the state, as well as procedures for pre/post assessment strategies. The State of lowa adopted the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) as the primary system to assess instructional progress.

The remaining core outcome measures are *follow-up* measures, reported some time after the student leaves the program. However, the follow-up measures apply only to students who enter the program with goals related to the measures. For unemployed students who enter the program with a goal of obtaining employment, there are two measures: entered employment—whether the student obtained a job by the end of the first quarter after leaving; and retained employment—whether the student still has the job in the third quarter after exit. This measure also applies to employed students who have a goal of improved or retained employment. For students whose goal is to advance to further education or training, there is a measure of entry into another such program. For students who entered with a goal of obtaining a secondary school diploma or passing the GED tests, there is a measure of whether the student obtained the credential. [See Appendix B for lowa's NRS Report for Program Year 2007.]

#### **Summary of the NRS Core Outcome Measures**

- Performance Measure I Demonstrated Improvement in Literacy Skills: Sub Measures
  - Adult Basic and Secondary Education: The percentage of enrolled adults in the basic literacy program who acquired the basic skills needed to complete the level of instruction in which they were initially placed. The adult basic and secondary education instructional programs consist of a series of educational functioning levels with each level representing a hierarchy of basic skills ranging from beginning literacy to high school completion.
  - English Literacy or English as-a-Second Language: The percentage of enrolled adults in English literacy programs who acquired the level of English language skills needed to complete the level of instruction in which they were initially enrolled. English literacy education instructional programs consist of a set of educational functioning levels with each level representing a hierarchy of English language skills ranging from beginning language literacy to oral language proficiency.
- **Performance Measure II High School Completion**: The percentage of enrolled adults with a high school completion goal who earned a high school diploma or GED.
- **Performance Measure III Entered Postsecondary Education or Training**: The percentage of enrolled adults with a goal to continue their education who enter postsecondary education or training.
- **Performance Measure IV Entered Employment**: The percentage of enrolled and unemployed adults (in the workforce) with an employment goal who were employed at the end of first quarter after they exited the adult literacy program.
- **Performance Measure V Retained Employment**: The percentage of enrolled adults with: (1) a job retention goal at the time of enrollment, and (2) those adults with an employment goal who: (a) obtained work by the end of the first quarter after leaving the adult literacy program, and (b) were employed at the end of the third quarter after exiting the program.

## IOWA'S ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT BENCHMARK MODEL

The Iowa Department of Education, in conjunction with the community college based adult literacy program, researched, developed and initially implemented the Iowa adult literacy continuous improvement benchmark model (IALCIBM) during Program Years 2002-2003. The purpose of the CIBM was to provide Iowa's adult literacy program with a field based process to realistically set and achieve local/state benchmark levels for the NRS and state mandated outcomes.

#### The IALCIBM characteristics are:

- \* Reflects local/state program instructional goals and desirable benchmark outcomes.
- \* Constantly evolving to incorporate updated trends, innovations, new strategies, changes in state/federal reporting requirements, etc.
- \* Process oriented as opposed to product oriented (e.g. model is designed to outline process approach to benchmark projections utilizing different types of product based documentation) with student success as the primary goal.
- \* Cyclical, flexible, adaptable and adoptable to meet unique local/state program, agency or organizational needs.
- \* Practitioner based, realistic and easily understood by Adult Literacy Coordinators and staff.
- Comprehensive with all model component parts integrated to form the complete model.

The IALCIBM consists of seven (7) action steps designed to assist a local or state adult literacy program project realistic and attainable benchmark projections. However, the process is cyclical and ongoing. The seven (7) steps are:

- \* Step 1: collect data,
- Step 2: analyze data,
- \* Step 3: identify program strengths and weaknesses,
- \* Step 4: identify solutions,
- \* Step 5: plan a strategy,
- \* Step 6: implement action plan,
- \* Step 7: measure benchmark improvement.
- \* Continue process.

Since the implementation of the IALCIBM in Program Year 2003, the local/state adult literacy programs are utilizing the model to project and attain realistic program benchmarks. The IALCIBM will continue to be refined and improved over the next several program years.

#### IOWA'S ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM ELECTRONIC REPORTING SYSTEM

The lowa Department of Education, in conjunction with the statewide community college consortia and the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System, has adopted the CASAS based Tracking of Programs and Students (TOPSpro) electronic data management system as the vehicle to report participant outcomes and to monitor local and state program performance in relation to specific benchmark attainment criteria that the lowa Department of Education negotiated with the U.S. Department of Education: Division of Adult Education and Literacy. The TOPSpro system is designed to produce the federally mandated NRS Performance Report and to meet the accountability mandates delineated in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act. The lowa Department of Education has developed two (2) documents to assist local programs to record and report standardized data and information.

## Exhibit 3 lowa's Adult Literacy Program Electronic Reporting System Documents

Iowa TOPSpro Data Dictionary (updated annually)	*	Provides statewide standardized set of instructions and definitions for coding the TOPSpro scannable forms.		
	*	Serves as a companion to the <i>TOPSpro Technical Manual</i> produced by CASAS.		
	<ul> <li>Integrates information from various data sources to provid data sets and definitions which meet local, state and reporting mandates</li> </ul>			
Guidelines relationship between coding TOPSpro Entry,		Provides Iowa TOPSpro users with information regarding the relationship between coding TOPSpro Entry, Update and Test forms and the NRS Federal Tables reporting structure.		
	* Serves as a supplement to the Iowa TOPSpro Data Dictionar			

A comprehensive staff development plan has been initiated to provide technical assistance to local programs regarding: (1) TOPSpro software training, (2) NRS updates, (3) state policy updates. Professional development is offered regularly to update local programs on new procedures and policies. In addition, TOPSpro software training workshops are conducted for the TOPSpro Records' Specialists.

The documents and professional development reflect changes in: (1) updated versions of the TOPSpro software, (2) changes in NRS requirements, and (3) state level policy changes. Given the amount of documentation and professional development opportunities available for lowa's local Adult Literacy Programs, the reports generated from the statewide electronic reporting system contain a high degree of validity and reliability.

## SECTION I – BENCHMARK REPORT SUMMARY

#### **IOWA'S ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM BENCHMARKS**

This section is designed to report on lowa's statewide adult literacy program benchmark results for Program Year 2007 (July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007). This section provides a review of the tables and exhibits which display the results for each benchmark. The following sections provide an overview of each core set of benchmarks: (1) pre/post assessment, (2) educational gain, (3) adult learner follow-up measures, (4) number of basic literacy skills certificates issued, and (5) GED pass rate. The section titled "lowa's State Adult Literacy Benchmark" provides an overall state literacy benchmark to be achieved by 2010. This benchmark statement was designated as the literacy benchmark to be incorporated in the overall lowa Community College benchmark document.

#### **Iowa's State Adult Literacy Benchmark**

Approximately 36-39% (N=800,000) of lowa's adult population ages 16+ perform in the two lowest levels of literacy proficiency as documented by the Iowa State Adult Literacy Survey (IASALS) conducted in 1992. Adults who score in the two lowest levels of literacy proficiency do have limited literacy skills. However, they are not likely to be able to perform the range of complex tasks that the National Education Goals Panel considers important from competing successfully in a global economy and exercising fully the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. By the same token, approximately 61-65% (N=1,287,000) of lowa's adult population ages 16+ perform in the highest three levels of literacy proficiency as documented by the IASALS. The National Education Goals Panel considers adults functioning in the three highest levels of literacy proficiency as possessing the necessary skills to successfully complete in a global economy and fully exercising the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

A key indicator of lowa's adult literacy proficiency level is educational attainment. Recent research studies have concluded that attained level of education is the best overall predictor of adult literacy proficiency levels. A trend analysis of the 1940-2000 federal census data indicates that the percentage of adults age 18+ and lacking a high school diploma or its equivalency decreased from 67% in 1940 to 14% in 2000. Therefore, a reasonable projection would forecast that the 2010 census data will indicate an additional drop of 2-3%. This projection would bring the percentage range to 8-9 percent. A benchmark goal of attaining an 85-90% lowa adult proficiency level by the year 2010 is a realistic and attainable goal.

#### **Benchmark Goal**

The overall lowa benchmark literacy goal states that by the year 2010, 85-90% of lowa's adult population will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. The attainment of this goal is contingent on continuing to provide adult literacy classes, offered through lowa's community colleges and related agencies, to lowa's adult literacy target populations. The ability to quantify the attainment of this goal is through: (1) the number of lowa High School Equivalency Diplomas issued on an annual basis, (2) the number of basic skills literacy certificates issued on an annual basis, and (3) a replication of the IASALS study in 2010 with appropriate comparisons made to the 1992 NALS study.

#### **Benchmark Strategy**

The following strategies must be implemented in order to obtain lowa's adult literacy goal by 2010:

- The number of lowa High School Equivalency Diplomas issued on an annual basis should approximate 4,400 per year. A trend analysis of the number of lowa High School Equivalency Diplomas issued between Calendar Years 1980-2006 indicates this objective can be successfully accomplished.
- The number of Iowa Basic Literacy Skills Certificates issued on an annual basis should approximate a range of 5,000-6,000. A trend analysis of the number of Iowa basic literacy skills certificates issued between Program Years 1998-2006 indicates this objective can be successfully accomplished.
- The 1992 IASALS study should be replicated in 2010. The results should be compared with the 1992 IASALS study results. This comparison strategy will provide a 20 year comparison between the 1992 and 2010 IASALS study to determine the amount of progress in achieving the bench mark goal.

#### Overview of State Level Results

The twenty benchmark (5 state mandated and 15 federally mandated) results for lowa's adult literacy program are presented in Tables 1-4. Table 1 depicts the relationship between total enrollment and the number and percentage of adult learners who received pre and post assessments. The results are as follows:

- a total of 84% learners received pre-post assessments in the Adult Basic Education instructional program which represents an increase of 6% over Program Year 2006 (78% for Program Year 2006);
- a total of 91% learners received pre-post assessments in the Adult Secondary Education instructional program which represents an increase of 2% over Program Year 2006 (89% for Program Year 2006);
- a total of 64% learners received pre-post assessments in the English-as-a Second Language instructional program which represents no change over Program Year 2006 (64% for Program Year 2004);
- a total of 78% learners received pre-post assessments across the three instructional programs which represented an overall increase of 2% over Program Year 2006 (76% for Program Year 2006);

The overall results indicated that lowa's adult literacy program pre/post assessment benchmark attainment increased from 76% for Program Year 2006 to 78% for Program Year 2007. This comparison indicated an overall increase of 2%.

Table 1 **Pre/Post Assessment Percentage** by Instructional Program and Educational Functioning Level

Instructional Program	Educational Functioning Level	*Total Enrollment	**Pre/Post Assessment Enrollment	Percentage Pre/Post Assessed
Adult Basic Education	Beginning Literacy ABE	189	146	77%
(ABE)	Beginning Basic Education ABE	264	227	86%
	Low Intermediate ABE	658	524	80%
	High Intermediate ABE	2,591	2,223	86%
	Subtotal	3,702	3,120	84%
Adult Secondary	Low Adult Secondary Education	1,437	1,289	90%
Education (ASE)	High Adult Secondary Education	633	599	95%
	Subtotal	2,070	1,888	91%
	Beginning Literacy ESL	411	172	42%
English-as-a-Second	Beginning ESL – Low	396	234	59%
Language (ESL)	Beginning ESL - High	862	601	70%
	Low Intermediate ESL	1,054	705	67%
	High Intermediate ESL	662	458	69%
	Advanced ESL	507	314	62%
	Subtotal	3,892	2,484	64%
	Total	9,664	7,492	78%

\* Source: Iowa's National Reporting System (NRS) report for Program Year 2007; Table 4, Column B; State Aggregated Report.

\*\* Source:

Iowa's National Reporting System (NRS) report for Program Year 2007; Table 4B, Column B; State Aggregated Report.

**Table 2** presents a performance comparison between the negotiated percentage and the attained percentage for the five state level benchmarks. **The overall results indicated the attained percentages met or exceeded the negotiated percentages excluding Adult Basic Education pre/post assessed. The specific results are as follows:** 

- The GED pass rate of 99% exceeded the projected pass rate of 96% by three percentage points.
- The number of basic skills certificates issued for Program Year 2005 will serve as the base year for establishing a percent increase for the number of basic skill certificates issued from Program Year 2006 to Program Year 2007.

Table 2

Performance Comparison of Iowa's Adult Literacy Program for Pre/Post Assessment, GED Pass
Rate and Percentage Increase in Basic Skills Certificates

STATE BENCHMARKS Pre/Post Assessment by Instructional Program	* Negotiated Percentage	** Attained Percentage
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	86%	84%
English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL)	53%	64%
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	88%	91%
OTHER STATE BENCHMARKS		
GED Pass Rate	96%	99%
Basic Skills Credential Issuance	52%	76%

<sup>\*</sup> Source: Iowa's State Plan for Adult Basic Education Extension: Program Year 2007.

Table 3 presents a comparison of the percentage relationship among: (1) the negotiated benchmark levels, (2) the attained benchmark levels for total enrollment for the NRS core measure of Educational Gain and (3) the attained benchmark levels with pre-post assessment for the state core measure of Educational Gain. The results indicated that consistently higher benchmarks percentages were achieved across all three instructional programs for those learners who received pre-post assessments. The results are as follows:

- The lowa statewide adult literacy program met or exceeded 6 out of 11 (55%) educational gain benchmarks when calculated against total enrollment.
- The lowa statewide adult literacy program met or exceeded **10 out of 11 (91%)** educational gain benchmarks when calculated against those adult learners who were pre-post assessed.

**Table 3** also indicated the educational functioning levels in which the benchmark attainment levels fell below the negotiated benchmark levels for the "Total Enrollment" and "Pre-Post Assessment" categories. The educational functioning levels fell below the negotiated benchmark levels in the "Total Enrollment" category for "Low Adult Secondary Education", "Low Beginning Literacy ESL", "High Beginning Literacy ESL", "Low Intermediate ESL", "High Intermediate ESL", and "Advanced ESL". Additionally, "Advanced ESL" did not meet the "Pre/Post Assessment" category.

Refer to the report titled lowa's Community College Basic Literacy Skills Credential Program Annual Report: Program Year 2005 for lowa's basic literacy skills certification program statistics. This report is available at http://www.readiowa.org. The information is also available in the 2006 Annual Benchmark Report Executive Summary. The basic skills attainment percentage and negotiated increase is calculated by dividing the total number of basic skills certificates awarded in the program year by the total number of enrollees, eligible for the basic skills certificate award.

<sup>\*\*</sup> **Source:** *Iowa's National Reporting System (NRS) Report for Program Year 2007*: Table 4, Column B and Table 4B, Column B.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The federal criteria to determine whether educational gain benchmarks were successfully achieved is calculated against the "Total Enrollment" category as opposed to the "Pre/Post Assessment" category. Given this criteria, lowa met or exceeded 6 out of 11 (55%) of the educational gain benchmarks. Conversely, if benchmark attainment is calculated against the pre/post assessment category, lowa met or exceeded 10 out of 11 (91%) of the educational gain benchmarks.

#### Table 3

## Percentage Comparison of Iowa's Adult Literacy Program Performance Measures for NRS Core Indicator #1

**Core Indicator #1 [Educational Gain]:** Demonstrated improvements in literacy skills in reading, writing, and speaking the English language, numeracy, problem-solving, English language acquisition and other literacy skills.

Instructional Program	Educational Functioning Level	*Negotiated %	**Total Enrollment %	***Pre/Post Assessment %
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	Beginning Literacy	45%	48%	62%
	Beginning Basic Education ABE	50%	64%	74%
	Low Intermediate ABE	53%	64%	81%
	High Intermediate ABE	62%	66%	77%
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	Low Adult Secondary Education	78%	<b>72</b> %	81%
English-as-a-Second Language (ESL)	Beginning Literacy ESL	48%	36%	86%
	Low Beginning ESL	42%	50%	84%
	High Beginning ESL	42%	54%	78%
	Low Intermediate ESL	48%	46%	68%
	High Intermediate ESL	44%	42%	60%
	Advanced ESL	40%	21%	34%

The numbers in red indicate the educational functioning levels where the achieved benchmarks for either the "Total Enrollment" category or the "Pre/Post Assessment" category **did not meet the negotiated percentage**. The "Total Enrollment" category is the criteria by which the USDE:DAEL determines whether lowa did or did not achieve a benchmark for any given educational functioning level. The "Pre/Post Assessment" category is the criteria used by the state of lowa to determine if benchmarks were successfully achieved for any given educational functioning level.

\*Source: lowa's official negotiated benchmark document signed by the Director of the Office of the United States Department of Education: Division of Adult

Education and Literacy (USDE:DAEL). Formerly, lowa's State Plan for Adult Basic Education: extension for each program year was the

source for these percentages.

\*\*Source: lowa's National Reporting System (NRS) report for Program Year 2007 Table 4, column H. This column represents the percent of total enrollees

who completed each educational functioning level based on total enrollment.

\*\*\*Source: lowa's National Reporting System (NRS) report for Program Year 2007 Table 4B, column H. This column represents the percent of total enrollees

who were pre/post accessed with paired scores and completed each educational functioning level.

**Table 4** presents a comparison of the percentage relationship between: (1) the negotiated benchmark levels, and (2) the attained benchmark levels for the NRS core follow-up measures. The lowa statewide adult literacy program met or exceeded **3 out of 4 (75%)** NRS core follow-up benchmarks. The results indicate that three of the 4 attained percentages met or exceeded the negotiated percentages and that "Retained Employment" did not meet the negotiated percentage by 9%.

Table 4

Percentage Comparison of Iowa's Adult Literacy Program Performance Measures for NRS Core Indicator #2

Follow-up Measure	*Negotiated Percent	**Attained Percent
Entered Employment <sup>1</sup>	78%	79%
Retained Employment <sup>1</sup>	90%	81%
Obtained a GED or Adult Secondary School Diploma <sup>2</sup>	80%	94%
Entered Postsecondary Education or Training <sup>3</sup>	56%	56%

\*Source: lowa's official negotiated benchmark document signed by the Director of the Office of the United States Department of Education: Division of Adult Education and Literacy (USDE:DAEL). Formerly, *lowa's State Plan for Adult Basic Education*: extension for each program year was the source for these percentages.

\*\*Source: Iowa's National Reporting System (NRS) report for Program Year 2007 Table 5, column G. This column represents the percent of total adult basic education enrollees who achieved each follow-up measure.

#### **Summary of Iowa's Adult Literacy Program Benchmark Results**

- lowa's Adult Literacy program met or exceeded 4 out of 5 (80%) of the state mandated benchmarks.
- lowa's adult literacy program met or exceeded 6 out of 11 (55%) federally mandated NRS educational gain benchmarks according to federal calculation criteria (e.g. calculated against the "Total Enrollment" category).
- lowa's adult literacy program met or exceeded 10 out of 11 (91%) federally mandated NRS
  educational gain benchmarks if the "Pre/Post Assessment" category is utilized as the criteria for
  benchmark calculations.
- lowa's adult literacy program met or exceeded **3 out of 4 (75%)** federally mandated core outcome measures.
- lowa's adult literacy program met or exceeded 9 out of 15 (60%) federally mandated NRS benchmarks.
- lowa's adult literacy program met or exceeded **13 out of 20 (65%)** state and federal benchmarks according to the federal calculation criteria (e.g. calculating against the "Total Enrollment" category.)
- lowa's adult literacy program met or exceeded **17 out of 20 (85%)** state and federal benchmarks if the "Pre/Post Assessment" category is utilized as the criteria for benchmark calculations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The percentage attained data reported for the follow-up measures of "Entered Employment" and "Retained Employment" were obtained as a result of a data match between the lowa adult literacy program electronic reporting system and the lowa Workforce Development's base and benefits wage records for the period of July 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007 for the Entered Employment outcome measure and October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007 for the Retained Employment outcome measure. This database is referenced as the lowa Customer Tracking System.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The percentage attained data reported for the follow-up measure of "Obtained a GED or Adult Secondary School Diploma" were obtained as a result of a data match between the lowa adult literacy program electronic reporting system and lowa's GED candidate data base at GEDScoring.COM.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The percent attained data reported for the follow-up measure of "Entered Postsecondary Education and Training" were obtained as a result of a data match between the Iowa adult literacy program electronic reporting system and the Iowa Department of Education's Community College Management Information System (MIS) for the first quarter of Program Year 2007 (July 1, 2006 -September 30, 2007).

#### **State Benchmarks Summary**

A summary of the state mandated benchmark performance results is as follows:

- 13 out of 15 (87%) community colleges met or exceed the pre/post assessment benchmark for the ABE instructional program;
- 12 out of 15 (80%) community colleges met or exceed the pre/post assessment benchmark for the ASE instructional program;
- 15 out of 15 (100%) community colleges met or exceed the pre/post assessment benchmark for the ESL instructional program;
- 13 out of 15 (80%) community colleges met or exceed the pre/post assessment benchmark for the total enrollment of the three instructional programs.
- 15 out of 15 (100%) community colleges met or exceeded the GED pass rate benchmark.
- 14 out of 15 (93%) community colleges met or exceeded the Basic Skills Certificate Credential benchmark.

#### **Educational Gain Benchmarks**

The NRS definition of Educational Gain states "the learner completes or advances one or more educational functioning levels from starting level measured on entry into the program". To determine gain, the learner should be assessed at the time of entry into the program and then at appropriate intervals during the course of instruction. An "advance" or "completion" is recorded if, according to a subsequent assessment, the learner has entry level skills corresponding to one or more educational functioning levels higher than the incoming level in the areas initially used for placement (i.e. reading and/or mathematics). The lowest functioning level is used to make the educational level gain determination.

#### Adult Basic Education and Adult Secondary Education Benchmarks Summary

The results indicated that the state benchmarks for the educational functioning levels met or exceeded the negotiated benchmarks are presented in Table 5.

lowa's official negotiated benchmark document, signed by the Director of the Office of the United States Department of Education: Division of Adult Education and Literacy (USDE:DAEL), is the document used to compare the negotiated and attained benchmarks results between Program Year 2006 and Program Year 2007: (Formerly, lowa's State Plan for Adult Basic Education: extension for each program year was the source for these percentages.)

- ABE Beginning Literacy: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was 50% as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of 62% which exceeded the negotiated benchmark level of 45% for Program Year 2007 by 17%. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 15 out of 15 (100%) community colleges with eligible enrollment.
- ABE Beginning Basic: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was 54% as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of 74% which exceeded the negotiated benchmark level of 50% for Program Year 2007 by 24%. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 15 out of 15 (100%) community colleges.
- ABE Low Intermediate: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was 57% as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of 81% which exceeded the negotiated benchmark level of 53% for Program Year 2007 by 28%. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 15 out of 15 (100%) community colleges.
- ABE Intermediate High: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was 64% as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of 77% which exceeded the negotiated benchmark level of 62% for Program Year 2007 by 15%. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 13 out of 15 (87%) community colleges.
- ASE Low: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was 78% as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of 81% which exceeded the negotiated benchmark level of 78% for Program Year 2007. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 10 out of 15 (67%) community colleges.

Table 5

Benchmark Comparison for Pre/Post Assessment of Educational Functioning Levels –

Adult Basic Education and Adult Secondary Education

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT NAME	ABE BEG. LIT. % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (45%)	ABE BEG. BASIC BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (50%)	ABE INT. LOW. % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (53%)	ABE INT. HIGH % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (62%)	ASE LOW % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (78%)
Northeast Iowa Comm. College	26%	50%	28%	7%	-8%
North Iowa Area Comm. College	30%	50%	27%	12%	-22%
lowa Lakes Community College	NA	0%	47%	23%	10%
Northwest Iowa Comm. College	15%	25%	3%	6%	15%
Iowa Central Comm. College	30%	36%	43%	27%	4%
Iowa Valley Community College Dist.	22%	30%	23%	-17%	-54%
Hawkeye Comm. College	15%	0%	15%	-19%	-26%
Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.	41%	42%	38%	33%	19%
Kirkwood Community College	3%	15%	24%	22%	13%
Des Moines Area Community College	41%	28%	14%	26%	18%
Western Iowa Tech Comm. College	55%	20%	17%	1%	-19%
Iowa Western Comm. College	41%	31%	41%	16%	3%
Southwestern Comm. College	13%	6%	30%	7%	3%
Indian Hills Comm. College	5%	21%	37%	17%	2%
Southeastern Comm. College	8%	18%	24%	3%	3%
TOTAL	17%	24%	28%	15%	3%

\*Source: State Aggregated NRS Report for Program Year 2007: Table 4B

#### **English-as-a-Second Language Benchmarks Summary**

The data displayed in Table 6 provides the benchmark percentage comparisons for the English-as-a-Second Language instructional program and the six (6) educational functioning levels designated for this instructional program. ESL Beginning Basic was divided into two separate levels- ESL Low Beginning and ESL High Beginning. The overall results indicated that:

- The overall state benchmarks for five out of six (83%) educational functioning levels met or exceeded the negotiated benchmarks;
- The overall state benchmark for one out of six (17%) educational functioning levels fell below the negotiated benchmark.
- **ESL Beginning Literacy**: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was **43%** as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of **86%** which exceeded the negotiated benchmark level of **48%** for Program Year 2007 by **38%**. This benchmark was met or exceeded by **100%** of the community colleges with eligible populations.
- **ESL Low Beginning**: For program Year 2007, the negotiated benchmark level was **42%**. The attained benchmark level of **84%** was met or exceeded by **100%**, of the community colleges with eligible populations, by **42%**.
- **ESL High Beginning**: For program Year 2007, the negotiated benchmark level was **42%**. The attained benchmark level of **78%** was met or exceeded by 15 out of 15 **(100%)** of the community colleges by **36%**.
- **ESL Intermediate Low**: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was **45%** as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of **68%** which exceeded the negotiated benchmark level of **48%** for Program Year 2007 by **20%**. This benchmark was met or exceeded by **100%** of community colleges with eligible populations.
- **ESL Intermediate High**: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was **45%** as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of **60%** which exceeded the negotiated benchmark attainment level of **44%** for Program Year 2007 by **16%**. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 14 out of 15 **(93%)** community colleges.
- ESL Advanced: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was 28% as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of 34% which fell below the negotiated benchmark level of 40% for Program Year 2007 by 6%. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 50% of community colleges with eligible populations.

The Program Year 2007 data for lowa's ESL instructional program has improved significantly over Program Year 2006. The major reason for the continuous improvement is due to the results of the statewide English Literacy Project. The major goal of this project was to identify, pilot test and implement appropriate instruments to effectively and reliably measure and report educational functioning level gains and skill level gains in the area of listening. The project was implemented on a statewide basis during Program Year 2003. In addition, the lowa Dept. of Education has encouraged and offered particularly in the area of targeted and sustained professional development that supports educating English language learners.

Table 6

Benchmark Comparison for Pre/Post Assessment of English-as-a-Second Language Educational Functioning Levels

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT NAME	ESL BEG. LIT. % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (48%)	ESL LOW BEG. % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (42%)	ESL HIGH BEG. % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (42%)	ESL INT. LOW % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (48%)	ESL INT. HIGH % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (44%)	ESL ADV. % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (40%)
Northeast Iowa Comm. College	NA	58%	49%	20%	44%	-26%
North Iowa Area Comm. College	52%	58%	58%	35%	31%	60%
lowa Lakes Community College	52%	58%	58%	25%	23%	-40%
Northwest Iowa Comm. College	52%	49%	42%	19%	6%	1%
Iowa Central Comm. College	40%	30%	39%	31%	18%	35%
lowa Valley Community College Dist.	45%	46%	32%	27%	17%	-35%
Hawkeye Comm. College	46%	54%	44%	23%	12%	-29%
Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.	26%	44%	52%	33%	44%	40%
Kirkwood Community College	52%	58%	12%	15%	2%	0%
Des Moines Area Community College	23%	41%	33%	17%	10%	-8%
Western Iowa Tech Comm. College	32%	22%	21%	1%	6%	-28%
Iowa Western Comm. College	41%	58%	41%	21%	47%	10%
Southwestern Comm. College	52%	58%	29%	14%	23%	60%
Indian Hills Comm. College	45%	49%	51%	30%	26%	-3%
Southeastern Comm. College	52%	NA	58%	27%	-11%	NA
TOTAL	38%	42%	36%	20%	16%	-6%

\*Source: State Aggregated NRS Report for Program Year 2007: Table 4B

#### **Core Follow-up Measure Benchmarks**

The intent of the NRS core follow-up measures is to determine how many learners actually achieved their stated goals after exiting the adult literacy education program in the areas of: (1) employability, (2) obtaining a state issued GED based credential or adult high school diploma, and (3) placement in postsecondary education or training. The employability follow-up core measures are divided into: (1) entered employment, and (2) retained employment.

#### **Data Matching Methodologies**

The results for the NRS core follow-up measure were obtained by data matching the state level lowa adult literacy electronic program file for Program Year 2007 with other relevant data bases. Data matching refers to the procedures where two or more state agencies pool and share data on a common group of participants. The data consist of individual records collected by each of the agencies that can be linked through a common identifier, typically a Social Security number. Matching the pooled data using the common identifier produces a new individual record or an aggregated data report containing data from one or more of the additional agencies.

Data matching methods are particularly well suited for studying outcomes that occur some time after program participation. Given the follow-up mandates of the NRS, the data matching methodology is the ideal way for studying the core follow-up measures. The major advantage of data matching is that it is significantly less costly and time consuming than the local program survey methodology and provides valid, accurate and reliable data.

The lowa Department of Education utilized the decentralized or *data harvesting* model of data matching whereby each agency maintains its own data records and each separate agency requests matches from the agency with the needed data. In order to data match with an outside agency, the requesting agency sends records containing Social Security numbers and other data needed for the analysis to another agency, along with the format of the data tables needed. The outside agency makes the matches and reports the data in the requested format. For example, in order to obtain GED test results, the state sends Social Security numbers of students who had a goal of passing the GED tests, along with the demographic and program information, to the state agency that conducts GED testing. The testing agency would match the records to produce a report on the number and characteristics of students who passed the GED tests.

The lowa Department of Education utilized the following agencies, referenced in Exhibit 14, to obtain data match results for the NRS core follow-up measures.

Exhibit 4

Data Matching Schema for the NRS Follow-up Core Measures

Core Follow-up Measure	Agency	Data Base for Data Matching
Entered Employment	Iowa Workforce Development	Customer Tracking System (Base and Wage File)
Retained Employment	Iowa Workforce Development	Customer Tracking System (Base and Wage File)
Obtained GED or Adult Secondary School Diploma	GEDScoring.Com website	GEDScoring.Com Iowa GED Diploma File
Postsecondary Education or Training	Iowa Department of Education	Iowa Community College MIS File

#### **Core Follow-up Measure Results Summary**

lowa's official negotiated benchmark document, signed by the Director of the Office of the United States Department of Education: Division of Adult Education and Literacy (USDE:DAEL), is the document used to compare the negotiated and attained benchmarks results between Program Year 2006 and Program Year 2007: (Formerly, *lowa's State Plan for Adult Basic Education*: extension for each program year was the source for these percentages.)

The NRS core follow-up measure results are presented in Table 7.

- The results of the benchmark percentage comparison for the "Entered Employment" follow-up measure indicated that the state benchmark exceeded the negotiated benchmark (78%) by 1%. A comparison of benchmark attainment results between Program Year 2006 and Program Year 2007 indicated that the attainment level decreased by 2% from 81% in Program Year 2006 to 79% in Program Year 2007. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 5 out of 15 (33%) of the community colleges.
- The results of the benchmark percentage comparison for the "Retained Employment" follow-up measure indicated that the **state benchmark fell short of the negotiated benchmark (90%) by 9%.** A comparison of benchmark attainment results between Program Year 2006 and Program Year 2007 indicated that the attainment level decreased from **89%** in Program Year 2006 to **81%** in Program Year 2007. This benchmark was not met by any of the 15 community colleges.
- The results of the benchmark percentage comparison for the "Obtained a GED or Secondary School Diploma" follow-up measure indicated that the **state benchmark exceeded the negotiated benchmark (80%) by 14%.** A comparison of benchmark attainment results between Program Year 2006 and Program Year 2007 indicated that the attainment level rose 5% from **89%** for Program Year 2006 to **94%** for Program Year 2007. This benchmark was met or exceeded by **14 out of 15 (93%)** community colleges.
- The results of the benchmark percentage comparison for the "Entered Postsecondary Education or Training" follow-up measure indicated that the state met the negotiated benchmark (56%). A comparison of benchmark attainment results between Program Year 2006 and Program Year 2007 indicated that the attainment level increased from 51% for Program Year 2006 to 56% for Program Year 2007. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 10 out of 15 (67%) community colleges.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The data match results for Program Year 2007 included both credit and non-credit enrollees. The data match results indicated that the credit enrollees accounted for 56% (N=315) of the total and the non-credit enrollees accounted for 44% (N=250) of the total for a data match count of 565.

Table 7
Iowa's Results for NRS Core Follow-up Measures

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT NAME	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT PERCENT BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (78%)	RETAINED EMPLOYMENT PERCENT BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (90%)	OBTAINED A GED OR SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA % BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (80%)	ENTERED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION OR TRAINING PERCENT BELOW OR ABOVE STATE BENCH MARK (56%)
Northeast Iowa Comm. College	22%	-9%	18%	19%
North Iowa Area Comm. College	-1%	-6%	20%	30%
lowa Lakes Community College	22%	-8%	18%	1%
Northwest Iowa Comm. College	-13%	-16%	-1%	-36%
Iowa Central Comm. College	-3%	-7%	19%	24%
Iowa Valley Community College Dist.	-10%	-38%	16%	-56%
Hawkeye Comm. College	-8%	-3%	19%	-4%
Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.	-2%	-6%	12%	4%
Kirkwood Community College	-1%	-4%	3%	19%
Des Moines Area Community College	-1%	-18%	18%	-20%
Western Iowa Tech Comm. College	8%	-23%	16%	11%
Iowa Western Comm. College	-14%	-22%	10%	30%
Southwestern Comm. College	11%	-5%	17%	32%
Indian Hills Comm. College	14%	-9%	19%	4%
Southeastern Comm. College	-1%	-6%	19%	-13%
TOTAL	1%	-9%	14%	0%

<sup>\*</sup>Source: State Aggregated NRS Report for Program Year 2007: Table 5.

#### **BENCHMARK ANALYSIS**

The purpose of this section of the report is to present an analysis and summary of benchmark attainment for Program Year 2007. This section documents the overall benchmark performance for each local program and each benchmark. The analysis results are displayed in summary Tables 8-11.

- **Table 8** provides a **descriptive representation** of the 20 benchmarks and which ones have been met by each Community College.
- **Table 9** provides a **numerical analysis** of the number of community college districts for each benchmark which was: (1) above the state negotiated benchmark level, (2) below the state negotiated benchmark level, and (3) no data reported.
- **Table 10** provides a **percentage analysis** of the percent of benchmarks for each community college district which was: (1) above the state negotiated benchmark level, (2) below the state negotiated benchmark level, and (3) no data reported.
- **Table 11** provides a **descriptive analysis** of the state and federal benchmark performance indicators for lowa's Adult Literacy Program.

Table 8

Benchmark Performance Reported by Iowa's Community College Districts

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COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT NAME	ABE	ESL	ASE	Beg Lit ABE	Beg ABE	Low Int ABE	High Int ABE	Low ASE	Beg Lit ESL	Low Beg ESL	High Beg ESL	Low Int ESL	High Int ESL	ADV ESL	Ent Empl	Job Ret	Earn GED/ HS Dip	Enter PS Ed	GED Pass rate	Basic Skills Cred	# BM Met
Northeast Iowa Comm. College	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	NA	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	15
North Iowa Area Comm. College	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	N	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	17
Iowa Lakes Community College	Υ	Υ	Υ	NA	Y	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	Y	Y	Υ	Y	17
Northwest Iowa Comm. College	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Υ	Υ	16
Iowa Central Comm. College	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Υ	Y	Υ	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	18
Iowa Valley Community College Dist.	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Υ	Y	14
Hawkeye Comm. College	N	Υ	N	Y	Υ	Y	N	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	12
Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Υ	Y	18
Kirkwood Community College	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Υ	Y	18
Des Moines Area Community College	N	Υ	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	N	Υ	N	Υ	N	13
Western Iowa Tech Comm. College	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	17
Iowa Western Comm. College	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	N	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	18
Southwestern Comm. College	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	19
Indian Hills Comm. College	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	18
Southeastern Comm. College	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	NA	Y	Υ	N	NA	N	N	Y	N	Υ	Υ	14

Table 9

Benchmark Performance Reported By the Number Above Benchmark Level, Number Below Benchmark Level and Number With No Data Reported Referenced by Iowa Community College District

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D (Col. B + Col. C)	Column E	Column F (Col. D + Col. E)
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT	NUMBER ABOVE BENCHMARK LEVEL	NUMBER BELOW BENCHMARK LEVEL	NUMBER OF BENCHMARKS REPORTED	NUMBER OF BENCHMARKS NO DATA REPORTED	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENCHMARKS
Northeast Iowa Comm. College	15	4	19	1	20
North Iowa Area Comm. College	17	3	20	0	20
Iowa Lakes Community College	17	2	19	1	20
Northwest Iowa Comm. College	16	4	20	0	20
Iowa Central Comm. College	18	2	20	0	20
Iowa Valley Community College Dist.	14	6	20	0	20
Hawkeye Comm. College	12	8	20	0	20
Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.	18	2	20	0	20
Kirkwood Community College	18	2	20	0	20
Des Moines Area Community College	13	7	20	0	20
Western Iowa Tech Comm. College	17	3	20	0	20
Iowa Western Comm. College	18	2	20	0	20
Southwestern Comm. College	19	1	20	0	20
Indian Hills Comm. College	18	2	20	0	20
Southeastern Comm. College	14	4	18	2	20

**Source:** State Aggregated NRS Report: Program Year 2007; Tables 4B and 5

Table 10

Benchmark Performance Reported by the Percent Above Benchmark Level, Percent Below Benchmark Level and Percent No Data Reported Referenced by Iowa Community College District

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT	Column B  PERCENT OF REPORTED BENCHMARKS MET	Column C  PERCENT OF  REPORTED  BENCHMARKS NOT  MET	Column D  PERCENT OF BENCHMARKS WITH NO DATA TO REPORT	Column E (Col. B + Col. C)* PERCENT OF BENCHMARKS WITH DATA TO REPORT
Northeast Iowa Comm. College	79%	21%	5%	95%
North Iowa Area Comm. College	85%	15%	0%	100%
Iowa Lakes Community College	89%	11%	5%	95%
Northwest Iowa Comm. College	80%	20%	0%	100%
Iowa Central Comm. College	90%	10%	0%	100%
Iowa Valley Community College Dist.	70%	30%	0%	100%
Hawkeye Comm. College	60%	40%	0%	100%
Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.	90%	10%	0%	100%
Kirkwood Community College	90%	10%	0%	100%
Des Moines Area Community College	65%	35%	0%	100%
Western Iowa Tech Comm. College	85%	15%	0%	100%
Iowa Western Comm. College	90%	10%	0%	100%
Southwestern Comm. College	95%	5%	0%	100%
Indian Hills Comm. College	95%	5%	0%	100%
Southeastern Comm. College	78%	22%	10%	90%

**Source:** State Aggregated NRS Report: Program Year 2007; Tables 4B and 5

<sup>\*</sup>Columns B and C represent 100% of the Benchmarks with data to report.

<sup>\*</sup>Column D represents those Benchmarks in which there is no data to report.

<sup>\*</sup>Column E represents the percentage of benchmarks with data to report.

Table 11

Benchmark Performance for Iowa's Adult Literacy Program (Program Year 2007)

Column A INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM	Column B  EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONING  LEVEL	COLUMN C  NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES ABOVE BENCHMARK LEVEL	COLUMN D  NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES BELOW BENCHMARK LEVEL	Column E (Col. C + Col. D)  NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES REPORTING	Column F  NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES NO DATA REPORTED	COLUMN G  TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES
STATE BENCHMARKS		LLVLL	LLVLL			
Pre/Post Assessment By Ins	structional Program	13	2	45	0	15
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	.=	15	2	15 15	0	15
English As-A-Second Language	, ,	12	3	15	0	15
Adult Secondary Education (A	SE)	12	3	13	U	13
OTHER STATE BENCHMAR	KS			1		
GED Pass Rate		15	0	15	0	15
Basic Skills Credential Increas	se	14	1	15	0	15
INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM	/I (NRS Benchmarks)					
ADULT BASIC	ABE Beginning Literacy	14	0	14	1	15
EDUCATION (ABE)	ABE Beginning Basic	15	0	15	0	15
	ABE Intermediate Low	15	0	15	0	15
	ABE Intermediate High	13	2	15	0	15
ADULT SECONDARY EDUCATION (ASE)	ASE Low	10	5	0	0	15
ENGLISH AS-A	ESL Beginning Literacy	14	0	14	1	15
SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL)	ESL Beginning Low	14	0	14	1	15
	ESL Beginning High	15	0	15	0	15
	ESL Intermediate Low	15	0	15	0	15
	ESL Intermediate High	14	1	14	0	15
	ESL Advanced	7	7	14	1	15
FOLLOW-UP MEASURES (N	RS Benchmarks)					
Entered Employment		5	10	15	0	15
Retained Employment		0	15	15	0	15
Obtained a GED or Secondary	School Diploma	14	1	15	0	15
Entered Postsecondary Educa	tion Or Training	10	5	15	0	15

**Source:** State Aggregated NRS Report: Program Year 2007; Tables 4B and 5

Iowa's Community College Basic Literacy Skills Credential Program Annual Report: Program Year 2007; Tables 1-2

#### **Observations and Summary**

The purpose of this section is to summarize the benchmark results for Program Year 2007 and to provide observations which can serve as the basis for continuous program improvement. The following observations provide a summary of benchmark attainment:

#### **State Benchmarks**

The five (5) state benchmarks for Iowa's Adult Literacy Program include the pre/post assessment percentages for (1) Adult Basic Education (2) Adult Secondary Education (3) English as a Second Language (4) GED pass rate and (5) Basic Skills Certificate. Iowa's Adult Literacy Program met or exceeded **4 out of 5 (80%)** of the state mandated benchmarks. The following summary includes the results for Iowa's Adult Literacy program state benchmarks:

- The Adult Basic Education attained pre/post assessment percentage was **84**% and did not meet the negotiated **86**%.
- The Adult Secondary Education attained pre/post assessment percentage was **91%** and exceeded the negotiated **88%**.
- The English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) attained pre/post assessment percentage was **64**% which exceeded the negotiated **53%.**
- The GED pass rate for Program Year 2007 attained 99% which exceeded the negotiated rate of 96%.
- The Iowa Basic Skills Credential Certificates awarded attained 76% which exceeded the negotiated 52%.
- The goal for Program Year 2008 is to meet 5 out of 5 state mandated benchmarks, and specifically, the Adult Basic Education pre/post assessment benchmark in order to facilitate increases in the Adult Basic Education educational functioning level gains reported within the USDE:DAEL negotiated "Total Enrollment" categories.

#### **NRS Mandated Benchmarks**

The NRS core outcome measures, negotiated with USDE: DAEL are:

- Performance Measure I Demonstrated Improvement in Literacy Skills
  - Adult Basic and Secondary Education
    - Four (4) Adult Basic Educational Functioning Levels
    - One (1) Adult Secondary Educational Functioning Level
  - English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language
    - Six (6) English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language Levels
- Performance Measure II High School Completion
- Performance Measure III Entered Post Secondary Education or Training
- Performance Measure IV Entered Employment
- Performance Measure V Retained Employment

Iowa's Adult Literacy Program met or exceeded **9 out of 15 (60%)** of the NRS core outcome measures negotiated with USED:DAEL. The following summary includes Iowa's Adult Literacy Program statewide results for Performance Measure I – Demonstrated Improvement in Literacy Skills:

- Adult Basic Education Beginning Literacy 48% of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed
  or advanced the educational functioning level which exceeded the negotiated target of 45%.
- Adult Basic Education Beginning Basic **64%** of program enrollees completed or advanced the educational functioning level which exceeded the negotiated target of **50%**.

- Adult Basic Education Low Intermediate **64%** of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which exceeded the negotiated target of **53%**.
- Adult Basic Education High Intermediate **66%** of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which exceeded the negotiated target of **62%**.
- Adult Secondary Education Low 72% of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which did not meet the negotiated target of 78%.
- English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language Beginning Literacy **36%** of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which did not meet the negotiated target of **48%**.
- English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language Low Beginning **50**% of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which met or exceeded the negotiated target of **42**%.
- English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language High Beginning **54%** of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which met or exceeded the negotiated target of **42%**.
- English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language Low Intermediate **45%** of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which did not meet the negotiated target of **48%**.
- English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language High Intermediate **42%** of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which did not meet the negotiated target of **44%**.
- English Literacy or English-as-a-Second-Language Advanced **21%** of program enrollees in the "Total Enrollment" category completed or advanced the educational functioning level which did not meet the negotiated target of **40%**.
- Obtained GED or Secondary School Diploma 94% of the program enrollees entering with the goal of "Obtain GED or Secondary School Diploma" met the goal within program year 2007 which met the negotiated target of 80%.
- Entered Postsecondary Education or Training **56**% of the program enrollees entering with a goal of "Enter Postsecondary Education or Training" met the goal within program year 2007 which met the negotiated target of **56**%.
- Entered Employment **79%** of the program enrollees entering with a goal of "Entering Employment" met the goal within the data matching parameters which exceeded the negotiated target of **78%**.
- Retained Employment **81%** of the program enrollees entering with a goal of "Retain Employment" met the goal within the data matching parameters which did not meet the negotiated target of **90%**.

#### Areas Needing Improvement:

- ASE Low: The Program Year 2006 benchmark attainment was 78% as compared to Program Year 2007 benchmark attainment of 72% which did not meet the negotiated benchmark attainment level of 78% for Program Year 2007. This benchmark was met or exceeded by 10 out of 15 (67%) Community Colleges. English-as-a-Second Language Benchmarks
- Of the six educational functioning levels within the English-as-a-Second Language instructional program 4 out of 6
  (67%) fell below the negotiated benchmark in the "total enrollment" category.
- For the "Retained Employment" follow-up measure. The results indicated that the state benchmark fell short of the negotiated benchmark (90%) by 9%. A comparison of benchmark attainment results between Program Year 2006 and Program Year 2007 indicated that the attainment level decreased from 89% in Program Year 2006 to 81% in Program Year 2007. This benchmark was not met or exceeded by any of the 15 community colleges.

Program Year 2007 was the seventh year that lowa's statewide adult literacy program has reported benchmarks based on aggregated state data which met all of the NRS criteria. The main area of focus for benchmark improvement during Program Year 2007 was the significant increase in the pre/post assessment percentages for the ABE instructional program. The main area of focus for benchmark improvement during Program Year 2008 will be the significant increase in the pre/post assessment percentage for the ABE instructional program, educational functioning level gains for the "Total Enrollment Category for (1) ASE Low (2) ESL Beginning Literacy (3) ESL Low Intermediate (4) ESL High Intermediate (5) ESL Advanced and the NRS Core follow-up measure (6) "Retained Employment".

## SECTION II - IOWA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE GED PROGRAM

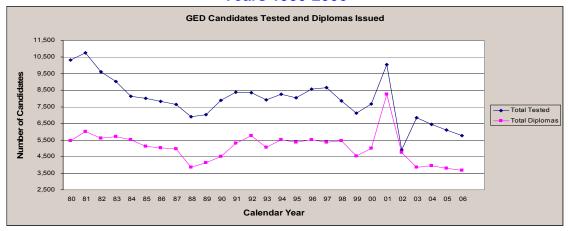
#### IOWA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE GED PROGRAM RESULTS

Key Points About 2006 lowa Statistics (Source: Data, Figures and Appendices sited are from the 2006 GED Testing Program Statistical Report- http://www.acenet.edu/bookstore/pdf/GEDASR06.pdf):

- In lowa, the percentage of adults without a high school diploma is in the 12.6-15% range. (Figure 1)
- In lowa, the percentage of adults without a high school diploma who took the GED tests in 2006 fall in the 1.6-2% range. (Figure 3)
- Of the target population of 289,280 adults without a high school diploma, 5,754 candidates tested, 3,683 completed the tests, and 3, 632 passed, which is a 98.6% pass-rate. (Table 2 and Figure 6)
- 1.3% of the target population completed and passed the GED Battery of Tests. **This is the highest pass-rate in the U.S. and Canada. (Table 2)**
- The average candidate age in 2006 was 25. (Appendix B)
- Of the 5,754 GED candidates in Iowa in 2006, 55.5% were male; 44.5% were female. (Appendix C)
- Candidates identified themselves as 7.1% Hispanic; 1.6% American Indian or Alaskan Native; 0.9% Asian; 12.8% African American; 0.1% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian; and 77.5% white. (Appendix D)
- The average highest grade completed by the candidates was 11<sup>th</sup> grade; the average number of years out of school was 7.6 years. (Appendix E and Appendix F)
- Candidates indicated the top 5 reasons for testing as: personal satisfaction (54%), get a better job (40.3%), attend a two-year college (28.2%), be a positive role model (19.6%), and attend a four-year college (13.4%). (Appendix G1)
- The lowa mean scores in each of the five tests were: writing-510, social studies-536, reading-565, science-562, and math-504. (Appendix H1 and H2)
- There was a 5.4% decrease in the number of candidates tested with 6,080 testing in 2005 and 5,754 testing in 2006. (Appendix I)
- Of the 5,754 tested in 2006, 64% completed; 98.6% passed. The U.S. Overall Pass Rate for 2006 was 68.7%.
   (Appendix I)
- The average age of the passing student was 23.9 years.(Appendix J)
- 33 GED candidates tested in Spanish; 6 candidates used the audiocassette special edition. (Appendix Q and R)

Graph 1

Comparison of Total Number of Iowa GED Candidates Tested and Number Of GED Candidates Who Received The Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma from Calendar Years 1980-2006



Iowa's GED Program; Total Number of GED Students Tested and Total Number of GED Diplomas Awarded for Program Years 1980 through 2007

Exhibit 5

Calendar \	Yr Total Tested	otal Diploma	Calendar Yı	Total Teste	dotal Diploma	Calendar Yı	Total Tested	Total Diploma
1980	10,342	5,452	1989	7,027	4,126	1998	7,871	5,448
1981	10,753	6,024	1990	7,909	4,497w	1999	7,120	4,544
1982	9,635	5,602	1991	8,373	5,305	2000	7,666	4,983
1983	9,035	5,710	1992	8,348	5,764	2001	10,061	8,259
1984	8,147	5,531	1993	7,917	5,063	2002	4,915	4,763
1985	8,003	5,106	1994	8,277	5,525	2003	6,845	3,845
1986	7,832	5,036	1995	8,044	5,372	2004	6,458	3,958
1987	7,650	4,957	1996	8,566	5,525	2005	6,109	3,784
1988	6,902	3,858	1997	8,666	5,377	2006	5,754	3682
						2007*	4,066	3,750

<sup>\*-</sup> GED data for 2007 is from Table 5 of the NRS tables.

Iowa's GED Pass Rate from 1980 - 2007

Graph 2

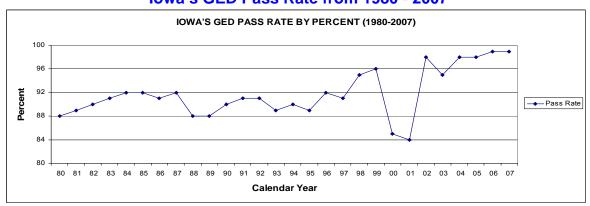


Exhibit 6

Iowa's GED Program: Annual Percentage Pass Rate From Program Year 1980 through Program Year 2007

Calendar Yr	Pass Rate	Calendar Yr	Pass Rate	Calendar Yr	Pass Rate
1980	88	1990	90	2000	85
1981	89	1991	91	2001	84
1982	90	1992	91	2002	98
1983	91	1993	89	2003	95
1984	92	1994	90	2004	98
1985	92	1995	89	2005	98
1986	91	1996	92	2006	99
1987	92	1997	91	2007	99
1988	88	1998	95		
1989	88	1999	96		

# SECTION III - IOWA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE BASED BASIC SKILLS LITERACY CREDENTIAL PROGRAM

### IOWA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE BASED BASIC SKILLS LITERACY CREDENTIAL PROGRAM

#### Introduction and Overview

The purpose of this report is to document the results of lowa's community college based basic literacy skills credential program for Program Year 2007 (July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007). The credentialing program is administered through lowa's community colleges and consists of four (4) components: (1) basic literacy skills certification, (2) lowa High School Equivalency Diploma, (3) community college based adult high school diploma, and (4) traditional high school diploma. A brief description of each component is presented in the following sections.

#### **Basic Skills Certification Program**

The major purpose of lowa's Basic Skills Certification program is to award certificates for successful attainment of basic literacy skills competencies below the General Educational Development (GED) level. The program issues a total of fifteen (15) basic literacy certificates in the areas of reading, mathematics, writing and listening at four (4) certification levels based on the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS). Iowa's Basic Literacy Skills Certification program was initiated in Program Year 1998 with the reading and mathematics components. The writing component was initiated during Program Year 2002. The listening component was initiated during Program Year 2004. The listening component provides an opportunity for English Literacy adult learners to qualify for a basic skills certificate. The certification program is authorized under 281 lowa Administrative Code section 21.2(10)(e) and 20 U.S.C. section 9212(b)(2)(B) [Section 212(b)(2)(B) of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act]. Exhibit 1 delineates the descriptors for each subject area and CASAS level.

#### Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma

The Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma is awarded to adults who successfully complete the General Educational Development (GED) test battery. The purpose of the GED testing program is to provide a second chance opportunity for those individuals who did not complete the requirements for a traditional high school diploma. The Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma program was initiated in 1966 under *Iowa Code, Chapter 259A* and *281 IAC Chapter 32*.

#### **Adult High School Diploma Program**

The Adult High School Diploma is awarded to adults who successfully complete a prescribed program of instruction at one of lowa's community colleges. The diploma is community college based and is issued by the community college. This credential is viewed as an alternative to the GED based lowa High School Equivalency Diploma. The program is authorized under 260C.1(4) and 281 lowa Administrative Code section 21.4(3) and 20 U.S.C. section 9212(b)(2)(A)(iii) [Section 212(b)(2)(A)(iii) of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act]. The program was initiated in 1966.

#### **Traditional High School Diploma**

The traditional high school diploma, in the context of the lowa community college based basic literacy skills credential program, is awarded to in-school youth by a local school district as a direct result of a cooperative agreement between the local school district and the community college. *lowa Code sections* 260C.1(5)(6) and 260C.5(9) and 281 lowa Administrative Code section 21.2(8)(b) grants the authority for community colleges and local school districts to permit students attending high school to participate in vocational-technical programs and advanced college placement courses and obtain credit for such participation for application toward the completion of a high school diploma issued by the local school district.

# EXHIBIT 7 Descriptor Statements for Iowa's Basic Skills Certification Program by Subject Area and CASAS Level

CASAS Basic Skills Level	CASAS Reading Skill Level Descriptor Statements	CASAS Mathematics Skill Level Descriptor Statements	CASAS Writing Skill Level Descriptor Statements	CASAS Listening Skill Level Descriptor Statements
A	Individuals at this level generally can read numbers, letters, simple words, and phrases related to immediate needs. Other skills may include reading and following directions found on signs and directories. Individuals at this level may be successful in entry-level jobs that require basic oral communication skills.	Individuals at this level generally can add and subtract whole numbers. Other skills may include: interpreting clock time, counting and converting money. Individuals at this level may be successful in entry-level jobs that involve tasks such as counting items	Individuals at this level generally can write letters, numbers, and a limited number of basic sight words, and simple sentences related to immediate needs. Other skills may include: filling in basic personal information on simplified forms, including signature and date; writing very simple notes (e.g., writing a note to a co-worker or child's teacher); making simple entries on a work log form; completing a simple inventory form. Persons at this level can handle only the most basic written communication in English in routine, entrylevel jobs in which all tasks can be demonstrated.	Individuals at this level can understand simplified conversation on everyday subjects containing frequently used words in context and very simple phrases, spoken slowly and repeated. They can understand simple greetings, common social language, and questions about basic personal information. They can understand simple questions, negative statements (e.g., with don't, can't), commands, requests, and warnings (e.g., Be carefull) related to immediate needs. They frequently require assistance (rephrasing, explanation, demonstration) to understand even basic communication.
В	Individuals at this level generally can handle basic reading tasks related to their life roles. Other skills may include: reading and interpreting simplified and real-life materials on familiar topics; interpreting simple charts, graphs, maps, labels and menus; following basic written instructions and diagrams. Individuals at this level may be successful in entry-level jobs that involve following basic oral communications or simple written instructions.	Individuals at this level generally can add, subtract, multiply and divide whole numbers. Other skills may include: interpreting simple charts, graphs, and labels; interpreting a basic payroll stub; interpreting clock time; counting, converting, and using money, interpreting restaurant menus and computing related costs.  Individuals at this level generally can handle jobs that involve following basic oral communications or simple written instructions and diagrams if they can be clarified orally. Individuals at this level may be successful in entry-level jobs.	Individuals at this level generally can write simple notes and messages based on familiar situations. Other skills may include: completing short work orders, filling out forms requiring basic personal information, taking simple phone messages. Persons at this level can handle jobs or job training that involve some simple written communication.	Individuals at this level can participate in simple conversations on familiar and some unfamiliar subjects spoken slowly and with some repetition, and can interpret some informal speech using colloquial language. They can understand learned phrases easily and short new phrases containing familiar vocabulary. They have limited ability to understand simple telephone conversations. They can recognize the main idea and understand some supporting details expressed in everyday spoken language and brief informational messages on familiar topics. They can follow oral directions in familiar contexts, including simple multi-step directions.

#### EXHIBIT 7 (Continued))

## Descriptor Statements for Iowa's Basic Skills Certification Program by Subject Area and CASAS Level

CASAS Basic Skills Level	CASAS Reading Skill Level Descriptor Statements	CASAS Mathematics Skill Level Descriptor Statements	CASAS Writing Skill Level Descriptor Statements	CASAS Listening Skill Level Descriptor Statements
С	Individuals at this level generally can handle most routine reading tasks related to their life roles. Other skills may include: interpreting routine charts, graphs, maps, labels, and menus; reading and interpreting a simple employee handbook; interpreting a pay stub; following multi-step diagrams and written instructions.  Individuals at this level may be successful in jobs that involve following basic oral communications, simple written instructions and diagrams. Persons at this level generally are able to begin General Education Development (GED) preparation.	Individuals at this level generally can handle most computational tasks related to their life roles. Other skills may include: adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing whole numbers; interpreting routine charts, graphs and labels; interpreting a payroll stub; reconciling a bank statement and completing calculations on a simple order form.  Individuals at this level may be successful in entry-level jobs that involve following basic oral communications and simple written instructions and diagrams.  Persons at this level are generally able to begin General Educational Development (GED) preparation.	Individuals at this level generally can write short, routine work memos or reports. Other skills may include: writing e-mail messages, filling out basic medical forms and job applications, describing basic work procedures in writing, completing incident report forms, making log entries to document work activities, taking notes and phone messages, writing personal notes or letters.  Persons at this level generally are able to begin General Educational Development (GED) preparation, and may be able to pass the writing section of the GED test.	Individuals at this level can participate in simple conversations on familiar and some unfamiliar subjects spoken slowly and with some repetition, and can interpret some informal speech using colloquial language. They can understand learned phrases easily and short new phrases containing familiar vocabulary. They have limited ability to understand simple telephone conversations. They can recognize the main idea and understand some supporting details expressed in everyday spoken language and brief informational messages on familiar topics. They can follow oral directions in familiar contexts, including simple multi-step directions.
D	Individuals at this level generally can perform tasks that involve written instructions in both familiar and unfamiliar situations. Other skills may include: reading and following multi-step directions; reading and interpreting manuals and legal forms; interpreting literary materials such as poetry and literature; creating and using tables and graphs; integrating information from multiple texts, charts, and graphs; evaluating and organizing information.  They can also organize information and perform tasks that involve workplace communication skills. Persons at this level generally are able to successfully complete appropriate sections of the Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests).	Individuals at this level generally can add, subtract, multiply, and divide whole numbers, fractions, and decimals. Other skills may include using mathematics in the workplace, such as calculating discounts; comparing prices to determine the best buys for goods and services; creating and using tables and graphs; computing standard measurement for length, width, perimeter, and area. They generally can organize, implement and perform multi-level calculations. Persons at this level generally are able to successfully complete appropriate sections of the Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests).	Individuals at this level generally can perform writing tasks, such as most letters, logs, memos, and forms, with reasonable accuracy to meet most personal and employment-related needs. Other skills may include: taking notes from meetings and recorded messages; describing work or training procedures including basic safety directives, job aids, and maintenance instructions; stating personal and employment goals.  Persons at this level generally are able to successfully complete the writing section of the Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests).	

#### **CREDENTIAL PROGRAM RESULTS AND STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS**

This section of the report is designed to summarize the major statistical trends displayed in the tables and graphs:

- A total of 40,674 basic skill certificates were issued from Program Year 1998 through Program Year 2007.
- The percentage of certificates, based on total eligible enrollment issued during Program Year 2007, increased 4% over Program Year 2006 (6,275 issued in PY 2006 for total eligible enrollment of 10,491 as compared to 6,190 issued in PY 2007 for total eligible enrollment of 9,664).
- 92% of the total number of certificates issued was to adult literacy program enrollees and 8% of the
  total number of certificates issued was to program enrollees enrolled in cooperating literacy programs
  such as corrections, etc.
- The raw number of reading skill certificates issued during Program Year 2007 **decreased 6%** over Program Year 2006 (3,132 issued in PY 2006 as compared to 2,940 issued in PY 2007).
- The raw number of mathematics skill certificates issued during Program Year 2007 **increased 13%** over Program Year 2006 (2,103 issued in PY 2006 as compared to 2,386 issued in PY 2007);
- The raw number of writing skill certificates issued during Program Year 2007 decreased 4% over Program Year 2006 (310 issued in PY 2006 as compared to 299 issued in PY 2007). The writing skill certificate component was incorporated into the basic skills certification program during Program Year 2002.
- The raw number of listening skill certificates issued for Program Year 2007 **decreased 23%** over Program Year 2006 (730 issued in PY 2006 as compared to 565 issued in PY 2007). The listening skill certificate component was incorporated into the basic skills certification program during the Spring of Program Year 2004.
- The total percent of certificates issued by modality was: (1) reading 47%, (2) mathematics 39%, (3) writing 5%, and (4) listening 9%.
- The greatest percentage (69%) of reading certificates was issued at CASAS Levels C and D.
- The greatest percentage (84%) of mathematics certificates was issued at CASAS Levels C and D.
- The greatest percentage (66%) of writing certificates was issued at CASAS Levels C and D.
- The greatest percentage (90%) of listening certificates was issued at CASAS Levels A and B.
- The highest number of certificates was issued at CASAS Levels C and D.

This section of the report is designed to enumerate the credentialing program results for Program Year 2007. The results are displayed in the following tables and graphs:

- **Table 12:** provides an overview of the total number of credentials issued for the four (4) components of the credential program;
- **Table 13:** provides a breakout of the number of basic literacy skills certificates issued to program enrollees by subject area and CASAS level;
- **Table 14:** provides a breakout of the number of basic skill certificates issued to cooperating program enrollees by subject area and CASAS level;
- **Table 15:** provides the total number of certificates issued by subject area and CASAS level.
- **Graph 3**: is a pie chart depicting the percentage and number relationship among the four (4) components of the basic skills credential program;
- **Graph 4:** is a pie chart depicting the percentage and number relationship among the four subject areas for lowa's Basic Skills Certification program;
- **Graph 5:** is a bar chart which provides a breakout of the number and percentage of basic skills certificates issued by CASAS certification level and subject area;

**TABLE 12** 

Number of Basic Literacy Skills Certificates, GED Diplomas,
Adult High School Diplomas and Secondary School Diplomas Issued
Through Iowa's Community Colleges for Program Year 2007
(July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007)

A Community College	B *Basic Literacy Skills Certificates	C **High School Equivalency Diplomas	D ***CC Adult High School Diplomas	E ****Secondary School Diplomas	F Total
Northeast Iowa CC	279	129	0	1,678	2,086
North Iowa Area CC	234	80	0	28	342
Iowa Lakes CC	85	55	0	41	181
Northwest Iowa CC	99	29	12	18	158
Iowa Central CC	551	266	2	1,347	2,166
Iowa Valley CC	585	137	2	47	771
Hawkeye CC	381	180	4	77	642
Eastern Iowa CC	569	575	0	0	1,144
Kirkwood CC	708	410	52	250	1,420
Des Moines Area CC	302	834	116	34	1,286
Western Iowa Tech CC	433	214	0	0	647
Iowa Western CC	507	267	0	32	806
Southwestern CC	127	40	0	0	167
Indian Hills CC	818	166	0	42	1,026
Southeastern CC	512	257	0	312	1,081
TOTAL	6,190	3,639	188	3,906	13,923

**Sources:** lowa Department of Education Program Year 2007 Basic Literacy Skills Certification and High School Diploma Report, and GEDScoring.COM lowa GED Diploma database.

- Column B represents the number of basic literacy skills certificates issued in the subject areas of Reading, Mathematics, Writing and Listening for CASAS Levels A-D.
- \*\* Column C represents the number of Iowa High School Equivalency Diplomas issued for those adults who successfully completed the GED 2002 Test Battery.
- \*\*\* Column D represents the number of adult learners enrolled in community college based adult high school courses and completed requirements for the Adult High School Diploma issued by the community College.
- \*\*\*\*Column E represents the number of in school youth issued a traditional high school diploma by the local school district as a direct result of a cooperative agreement between the local school district and the community college.

**Interpretation:** The data indicates 6,190 (45%) basic skills certificates, 3,639 (26%) lowa High School Equivalency Diplomas, 188 (1%) adult high school diplomas and 3,906 (28%) traditional secondary school diplomas for a total of 13,923 credentials were issued in conjunction with lowa's community college based basic literacy skills credential program. The basic skills certificates were issued through the statewide community college based adult literacy program. The lowa High School Equivalency Diplomas were issued by the lowa Department of Education's Community College based GED Testing Program. The adult high school diplomas were issued through the community college based adult high school diploma program. The traditional secondary school diplomas were issued by the local school districts as a result of a cooperative agreement between the local school districts and the community colleges.

TABLE 13

Number of Basic Literacy Skills Certificates Issued by Iowa's Community Colleges
by Subject Area and CASAS Certification Level for Program Enrollees During Program Year 2007
(July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007)

A			В		С		NA - 41	D		E		•			G	448	Н		1	K Total
Community College	Reading CASAS LEVEL			Sub total	Mathematics  CASAS  LEVEL			Sub total	*Writing CASAS LEVEL			Sub total				Sub total	(Col C + Col E +Col G + Col I)			
	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С		
Northeast IA Comm. College	20	23	21	64	128	3	5	51	67	126	0	0	10	4	14	1	4	6	11	279
North IA Area Comm. College	3	23	19	21	66	2	18	54	76	150	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	1	18	234
IA Lakes Comm. College	5	5	4	31	45	4	0	3	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Northwest IA Comm. College	26	15	11	22	74	0	2	5	5	12	4	3	4	2	13	0	0	0	0	99
IA Central Comm. College	71	41	27	188	327	0	9	50	53	112	0	2	2	0	4	29	13	6	48	491
IA Valley Comm. College Dist.	97	77	87	74	335		2	29	55	86	2	7	2	0	11	90	56	7	153	585
Hawkeye Comm. College	34	47	39	47	167	3	24	39	46	112	10	10	4	0	24	50	27	1	78	381
Eastern IA Comm. Coll. Dist	32	56	136	95	319	4	22	121	76	223	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	3	27	569
Kirkwood Comm. College	14	41	44	200	299	1	28	33	250	312	11	16	6	13	46	3	31	17	51	708
Des Moines Area Comm. Coll.	2	1	5	105	113	1	0	4	97	102	0	0	9	5	14	0	0	0	0	229
Western IA Tech Comm. Coll.	29	40	32	78	179	0	21	48	73	142	8	16	14	2	40	37	29	6	72	433
Iowa Western Comm. College	4	7	24	50	85	0	20	59	103	182	0	0	14	37	51	12	11	7	30	348
Southwestern Comm. College	12	10	17	37	76	1	2	18	21	42	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	9	127
Indian Hills Comm. College	53	62	75	121	311	16	75	109	153	353	1	11	34	36	82	28	30	5	63	809
Southeastern Comm. College	3	16	25	92	136	4	23	52	92	171	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	312
TOTAL	405	464	566	1,225	2,660	39	251	675	1,183	2,148	36	65	99	99	299	273	233	59	565	5,672

Source: Program Year 2007 Basic Literacy Skills Certification and High School Diploma Report for Program Year 2007: Iowa Department of Education

**Interpretation:** The data indicates 2,660 (47%) reading certificates, 2,148 (38%) mathematics certificates, 299 (5%) writing certificates and 565 (9%) listening certificates for a total of 5,672 certificates, which were issued during Program Year 2007. The greatest percentage (67%) of reading certificates was issued at CASAS C and D levels. The greatest percentage (86%) of mathematics certificates was issued at CASAS C and D levels. The greatest percentage (66%) of writing certificates was issued at CASAS C and D levels. The greatest percentage of listening certificates (90%) was issued at CASAS levels A and B.

<sup>\*</sup> The Writing Skills component of Iowa's Basic Skills Certification program was implemented during Program Year 2002. The Reading and Mathematics components were implemented during Program Year 1998.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The Listening Skills component of Iowa's Basic Skills Certification program was implemented during Program Year 2004.

Number of Basic Literacy Skills Certificates Issued by Iowa's Community Colleges by Subject Area and CASAS Certification Level for Cooperating Program Enrollees During Program Year 2007 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007)

**TABLE 14** 

Α			В		С			D		Е		F	•		G		Н		- 1	K
Community College	Reading CASAS LEVEL			Sub total		CA	ematic SAS VEL	s	Sub total		*Wri CAS LE\	SAS		Sub total	C	isteni CASAS LEVEL	8	Sub total	Total (Col C + Col E +Col G + Col I)	
	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С		
Northeast IA Comm. College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North IA Area Comm. College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IA Lakes Comm. College	0	0	4	2	6	0	0	10	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Northwest IA Comm. College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IA Central Comm. College	0	8	16	33	57	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
IA Valley Comm. College Dist.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkeye Comm. College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern IA Comm. Coll. Dist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirkwood Comm. College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines Area Comm. Coll.	0	5	7	28	40	4	11	8	10	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Western IA Tech Comm. Coll.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa Western Comm. College	5	12	17	48	82	8	35	22	12	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
Southwestern Comm. College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Hills Comm. College	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Southeastern Comm. College	1	14	44	33	92	6	28	39	35	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
TOTAL	6	39	88	147	280	18	74	85	61	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518

Source: Program Year 2007 Basic Literacy Skills Certification and High School Diploma Report for Program Year 2007: Iowa Department of Education

**Interpretation:** The data indicates 280 (54%) reading certificates, 238 (46%) mathematics certificates, 0 (0%) writing certificates and 0 (0%) listening certificates for a total of 518 certificates, which were issued during Program Year 2007. The greatest percentage (84%) of reading certificates was issued at CASAS C and D levels. The greatest percentage (67%) of mathematics certificates was issued at CASAS B and C levels. No skills certificates were issued for cooperating program enrollees in writing and listening modalities for program year 2007.

<sup>\*</sup> The Writing Skills component of lowa's Basic Skills Certification program was implemented during Program Year 2002. The Reading and Mathematics components were implemented during Program Year 1998.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The Listening Skills component of lowa's Basic Skills Certification program was implemented during Program Year 2004.

TABLE 15

Total Number of Basic Literacy Skills Certificates Issued by Iowa's Community Colleges by Subject Area and CASAS Certification Level During Program Year 2007 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007)

Α			В		С			D		Е					G		Н		T	K
Community College	ommunity College Reading  CASAS  LEVEL				Sub total		CA	ematic SAS VEL	s	Sub total		*Wri CAS LEV	ting SAS		Sub total	c	isteni ASAS EVEL	3	Sub total	Total (Col C + Col E +Col G + Col I)
	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С		
Northeast IA Comm. College	20	23	21	64	128	3	5	51	67	126	0	0	10	4	14	1	4	6	11	279
North IA Area Comm. College	3	23	19	21	66	2	18	54	76	150	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	1	18	234
IA Lakes Comm. College	5	5	8	33	51	4	0	13	17	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Northwest IA Comm. College	26	15	11	22	74	0	2	5	5	12	4	3	4	2	13	0	0	0	0	99
IA Central Comm. College	71	49	43	221	384	0	9	53	53	115	0	2	2	0	4	29	13	6	48	551
IA Valley Comm. College Dist.	97	77	87	74	335	0	2	29	55	86	2	7	2	0	11	90	56	7	153	585
Hawkeye Comm. College	34	47	39	47	167	3	24	39	46	112	10	10	4	0	24	50	27	1	78	381
Eastern IA Comm. Coll. Dist	32	56	136	95	319	4	22	121	76	223	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	3	27	569
Kirkwood Comm. College	14	41	44	200	299	1	28	33	250	312	11	16	6	13	46	3	31	17	51	708
Des Moines Area Comm. Coll.	2	6	12	133	153	5	11	12	107	135	0	0	9	5	14	0	0	0	0	302
Western IA Tech Comm. Coll.	29	40	32	78	179	0	21	48	73	142	8	16	14	2	40	37	29	6	72	433
Iowa Western Comm. College	9	19	41	98	167	8	55	81	115	259	0	0	14	37	51	12	11	7	30	507
Southwestern Comm. College	12	10	17	37	76	1	2	18	21	42	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	9	127
Indian Hills Comm. College	53	62	75	124	314	16	75	112	156	359	1	11	34	36	82	28	30	5	63	818
Southeastern Comm. College	4	30	69	125	228	10	51	91	127	279	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	512
TOTAL	411	503	654	1,372	2,940	57	325	760	1,244	2,386	36	65	99	99	299	273	233	59	565	6,190

Source: Program Year 2007 Basic Literacy Skills Certification and High School Diploma Report for Program Year 2007: Iowa Department of Education

- \* The Writing Skills component of Iowa's Basic Skills Certification program was implemented during Program Year 2002. The Reading and Mathematics components were implemented during Program Year 1998.
- \*\* The Listening Skills component of lowa's Basic Skills Certification program was implemented during Program Year 2004.

**Interpretation:** The data indicates 2,940 (47%) reading certificates, 2,386 (39%) mathematics certificates, 299 (5%) writing certificates and 565 (9%) listening certificates for a total of 6,275 certificates, which were issued during Program Year 2006. The greatest percentage (63%) of reading certificates was issued at CASAS C and D levels. The greatest percentage (84%) of mathematics certificates was issued at CASAS C and D levels. The greatest percentage (66%) of writing certificates was issued at CASAS C and D levels. The greatest percentage (80%) of listening certificates was issued at CASAS levels A and B.

#### **BASIC SKILLS CERTIFICATION OBSERVATIONS**

- The lowa Basic Skills Certification program, lowa High School Equivalency Diploma, and Adult High School
  Diploma components of the community college based basic literacy skills program provide a comprehensive
  program of issuance of basic literacy skills certificates and secondary school credentials to adults lacking
  basic literacy skills or a traditional high school diploma;
- The basic skills certification component is the fastest growing segment of the basic literacy skills credential program.
- The Traditional High School Diploma component offers in school youth the opportunity to participate in vocational-technical programs and advanced college placement courses and obtain credit for such participation toward the completion of a high school diploma awarded by the local school district.
- The basic skills certification program documents educational gains achieved by the program participants.
- The credential program is a key indicator of program accountability.
- Adult learners preparing to take the GED 2002 test battery are generally at a proficiency level eligible to earn
  certificates issued for CASAS Level D reading, CASAS Level D mathematics and CASAS Level D writing.
  The CASAS/GED correlation study documents the high GED pass rate for candidates who perform at CASAS
  Level D. This strategy will insure that lowa will maintain a 94-96 GED percent pass rate given that 97 percent
  of the lowa GED candidates who did not successfully complete the GED 2002 test battery did not meet the
  state standard on either the Language Arts, Writing or Mathematics subtests or a combination of the two
  subtests.

